The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,285.

Price 3d.] EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11. 1787.

Edinburgh, 11th Auguſt 1787.

ALEXR. D'ASTI moſt reſpectfully informs the Public, That his *New Guide to the French Language*, as adverti∫ed in former papers, is now printing.—He begs that thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen, who have or mean to honour him with their ſubſcription, will ſend their names to his houſe in Pierie's Cloſe, in the Canongate, facing into Cheſſels's Court; and the copies annexed to them ſhall be ſent as ſoon as they are printed.

AT ALEXANDER D'ASTI's ACADEMY,

In Pierie's Cloſe, in the Canongate, facing into Cheſſels's Court, the following branches of Education are taught, viz.

	Per Quarter.
The French Language in Claſſes,	L. 1 1 0
The German ditto,	2 2 0
Drawing of Flowers and Landſcaps,	2 2 0
Fortification, and drafting Plans in colours,	3 3 0
Fencing,	2 5 0

Young Gentlemen intended for the Army are boarded, and ſuperintended in all the branches attending the Military Profeſſion.

BANK STOCK.

TO be SOLD, SIX SHARES of the CAPITAL STOCK of the BANK of SCOTLAND, and TWO SHARES of the STOCK of the BRITISH LINEN COMPANY.

Apply to John Moir, writer to the ſignet.

Preſervation of Game.

THE EARL of EGLINTOUNE, deſirous to preſerve the GAME on his lands in the counties of Ayr, Renfrew, and Lanark, hopes that no Gentleman will ſhoot or ſport on theſe grounds without liberty.

His Lordſhip's game-keepers and tenants are ordered to inform againſt offenders, who will be proſecuted according to law.

Preſervation of Game.

THE EARL of MORTON being reſolved to preſerve the Game on his eſtates in the counties of Mid-Lothian and Fife, hopes no Gentlemen will ſhoot thereon without a written order from his Lordſhip.

All poachers and other unqualified perſons found treſpaſſing, will be proſecuted with the utmoſt rigour of law.

The tenants are enjoined to give information.

Preſervation of Game.

THE EARL of STAIR and the Hon. Captain PATRICK MAITLAND of Freugh, being deſirous to preſerve the GAME on their eſtates in the ſhire of Wigton, hope no Gentleman will ſhoot thereon without their liberty.

Poachers, and other unqualified perſons, will be proſecated with the utmoſt rigour.

☞ LORD STAIR *having turned out a few Pheaſants, (which have bred, and, if protected for a time, promiſe to eſtabliſh themſelves) is aſſured no Gentleman, and hopes no Sportſman will kill or moleſt them, ſhould they wander beyond the bounds of his own eſtate.*

Preſervation of Game.

SIR JOHN WHITEFOORD being reſolved to preſerve the GAME upon his eſtate of Whitefoord, as well as upon the eſtates of Dunduff and Cloncard, belonging to James Whitefoord, Eſq; in the county of Ayr, begs that no Gentleman will ſhoot or hunt on theſe grounds without a license from him, which the tenants upon the different farms are inſtructed to require from any perſon they find ſporting upon them.

All poachers, or others unqualified, will be proſecuted.

Preſervation of Game.

MR DOUGLAS of Douglas being deſirous to preſerve the GAME on his eſtates in the ſhires of Lanark, Renfrew, Ayr, Forfar, Roxburgh, and Berwick, hopes no perſon will ſhoot or kill Game thereon, without having liberty from him.

All poachers will be proſecuted according to law.

Preſervation of Game.

COUNT LOCKHART of Lee, deſirous to preſerve the GAME on his Eſtates in the counties of Mid-Lothian and Lanark, hopes no perſon will ſhoot or kill thereon.

Game-keepers and tenants will inform againſt offenders, who will be proſecuted according to law.

Preſervation of Game.

THE HON. Mr FRASER of LOVAT, finding it neceſſary to preſerve the GAME on his Eſtates, all perſons killing or deſtroying the ſame will be puniſhed according to law.

Preſervation of Game.

IT is entreated, that no Gentleman or any other perſon will hunt for or kill GAME on the eſtates of SAUCHIE and BANNOCKBURN in Stirlingſhire, without firſt obtaining permiſſion in writing from JAMES CAEAP. Eſq; Sauchie; certifying all who ſhall do to the contrary, that they will be proſecuted as the law directs.

Preſervation of Game.

MR CAMPBELL of Ederline and Mr CAMPBELL of Inverliver, being deſirous of preſerving the Game upon their reſpective eſtates in the county of Argyle, which has ſuffered much by the inclemency of late ſeaſons, and particularly by the fall of ſnow in June laſt, hope that no gentleman will ſhoot or hunt on theſe grounds, as they do not intend ſhooting thereon themſelves.

Tranſgreſſors will be proſecuted with the utmoſt rigour of law.

Preſervation of Game.

MR JOHNSTON of Lathriſk being deſirous to preſerve the GAME upon his eſtates in Fife-ſhire and Mid-Lothian, begs no Gentleman will ſhoot thereon, without aſking his liberty. The game-keeper at Eavelaw had occaſion repeatedly of late, to challenge ſome perſons he knew, when in purſuit of Game, for forcing down the fences of the parks, and prejudicing the ſtripes of planting at Bavelaw; in ſo doing, he complains of being very much inſulted; Mr Johnſton hopes no ſuch thing will happen again, otherwiſe they, and all unqualified perſons will be proſecuted with the utmoſt rigour.

Preſervation of Game.

MR M'ADAM of Craigengillan being reſolved to preſerve the GAME on his eſtates in the ſhire of Ayr and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, hopes no Gentleman will ſhoot thereon without his liberty.

All poachers, and other unqualified perſons, will be proſecute with the utmoſt rigour.

G A M E.

NOTICE is hereby given, That if any poachers or perſons unqualified, are found killing or moleſting the GAME upon any part of FINZEAN's LANDS and ESTATE in Aberdeenſhire, they will be proſecute as the law directs.

The tenants and others are deſired to inform, and to prevent all perſons and their dogs from going through their fields of growing corn, ſo much and ſo juſtly complained of.

Juſt publiſhed, Price 1s. 6d,

And may be had at all the Muſic Shops in Town and Country,

A CANTATA.

THE words written by a CLERGYMAN, on hearing a Concert in St Cecilia's Hall, Edinburgh; the Muſic, by *a Gentleman of this City*.—The Cantata conſiſts of two Recitatives and three Songs, adapted for the voice and harpſichord.

N. B. At the ſame ſhops may alſo be had, a New Scots Song, called the BONNY BANKS OF AYR.—The words by Mr Burns, and the Muſic by the author of the Cantata.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY.

THE ACTS of the laſt GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the Church of Scotland being now printed, the different Univerſities, Synods, and Preſbyteries, are deſired to ſend for their copies to Mr George Cairncroſs, agent for the Church, Parliament Square, who will deliver the ſame to carriers or others having receipts.

It will be attended to, that if they are not called for before the 1ſt day of December annually, the clerks are authoriſed, by Aſſembly 1779, to tranſmit them by poſt, at the expence of Preſbyteries, &c.

ROBBERY of the NORTH MAIL,

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

Edinburgh, Auguſt 8. 1787.

THE Rider of the NORTH MAIL, which was diſpatched from this Office on the 5th inſtant, was attacked on the afternoon of the day following at the park-dykes of *Pannure*, about half way between *Dundee* and *Arbroath*, by two Men who came out of a field of corn, one of whom took hold of the horſe, and preſented a piſtol to the rider, whilſt the other carried off the Mail. Upon making ſearch for the Mail, it was ſoon found, about half a mile weſtward from the place where the Robbery was committed, and fortunately the whole contents *entire*.

Both the Men wore their own hair; were of a black complexion. The Man who took hold of the horſe had on a ſtriped duffle coat of a whitiſh colour; and the other, who carried off the Mail, had on a brownish coat much patched.

A reward of FIFTY POUNDS is hereby offered to ſuch as ſhall apprehend the perſons who committed this daring Robbery, to be paid on conviction.

By order of the Poſtmaſter-General,

DAVID ROSS Secretary.

MAHOGANY, &c.

To be SOLD on Wedneſday the 29th current, within the houſe of Peter Buchanan, vintner in Port-Glaſgow, betwixt the hours of twelve and two o'clock mid-day,

ABOUT Seventy Thouſand Feet of MAHOGANY of good ſizes for Coach-Makers, and nine tons LOGWOOD in lots, newly imported in the brig Albany, from the Muſquito Shore.

Alſo, the BRIG ALBANY, as ſhe lies in the harbour of Port-Glaſgow; burthen about 300 hogſheads tobacco.

Scantling of the wood, inventory of the brig, and conditions of ſale, to be ſeen in the hands of Mr John Dunlop, or Captain David Johnſton, Port-Glaſgow.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

A Moſt favourable opportunity offers to any ſet of gendemen inclined to enter largely into trade on eaſy terms, particularly in the Muſlin and Callico manufacture. If they apply ſoon to Meſſrs Dale, at Stockport, in Cheſhire, who are retiring from buſineſs, they may be inſtantly accommodated with houſes, mills, and warehouſes, to any extent, with as complete a ſet of weavers and work people (now in full employ) as any in England.

AYR RACES—1787.

To be RUN for, on THURSDAY the 20th of September next,

Fifty Pounds, by all ages, the beſt of three four-mile heats, carrying the following weights,

Four years old,	7 ſtone 7 lb.
Five years old,	8 4
Six years old,	8 11
And aged horſes,	9 0

On FRIDAY the 21ſt, FIFTY POUNDS for all ages, the beſt of three four-mile heats.

Four years old,	7 ſtone 10 lb.
Five years old,	8 7
Six years old,	9 0
And aged,	9 3

On SATURDAY the 22d, FIFTY POUNDS for Hunters who were regularly hunted laſt ſeaſon with an eſtabliſhed pack of hounds in Scotland, carrying 12 ſtone each, the beſt of three four-mile heats. Certificates of their qualifications to be produced at entry from the owners of the hounds with whom they have hunted.

The horſes to be entered at the King's Arms, on Wedneſday the 19th, between the hours of two and ſix afternoon, when proper certificates of the horſes ages, &c. muſt be produced.

If only one horſe enter for either of the above prizes, ſuch horſe to be entitled to the money for walking.

The winner of the Thurſday's race not to be allowed to ſtart on Friday.

Saddles and bridles included in all weights, and no allowance for waſte.

All diſputes to be determined by the Stewards, and their determination final.

Ordinaries and aſſemblies, as uſual.

The horſes to ſtart every day at one o'clock afternoon.

LORD DAIRE,
Hon. KEITH ELPHINSTON,
ROB. BAIRD, Eſq;
WILL. HAMILTON, Eſq; } Stewards.

COWGATE INN,

EDINBURGH.

PAtrick Heron, from the Black Bull Inn, Glaſgow, takes this opportunity to inform the Public, that he has lately purchaſed that large and elegant HOUSE in the COWGATE formerly poſſeſſed by the Antiquarian Society, and fitted it up, at a conſiderable expence, as an Inn and Tavern.

P. Heron flatters himſelf, that the attention he has for many years paſt paid to the Nobility and Gentry who frequented his houſe will induce his friends to continue their former favours; and he begs leave to inform the public, that he will exert himſelf with the greateſt aſſiduity to procure a ſhare of their favour in his new ſituation.

As his houſe is within a minute's walk of the Croſs, in a moſt centrical ſituation, and calculated for the purpoſes both of an inn and tavern, he hopes to merit the favour of the public in both lines of buſineſs. Among other conveniencies, he has fitted up a room of near 40 feet in length for the accommodation of large companies or public meetings; and it will anſwer exceedingly well for private BALLS to ſuch of his friends as ſhall be pleaſed to favour him in that line, to which he means to pay particular attention in the courſe of the enſuing winter.

N. B. Poſt chaiſes and careful drivers on the ſhorteſt notice.

This Day is publiſhed,

By C. DILLY and J. STOCKDALE, London, and WILLIAM CREECH, Edinburgh,

(Elegantly printed on writing paper, in two volumes octavo, price 6s. in boards,

The Adventures of Numa Pompilius,

Second King of Rome.

IN TWELVE BOOKS.

Tranſlated from the French of M. FLORIAN, Member of the Academy of Madrid.

☞ Theſe little volumes breathe the pureſt morality throughout. In them, the duties of princes and of ſimple individuals are painted in the moſt amiable colours, and are forcibly impreſſed upon the mind by the ſucceſs and happineſs of thoſe who have acted well, and the miſery of thoſe who have done amiſs—while the attention is kept awake by a ſtory which does honour to the narrative powers of the author. *Engliſh Review, Feb.* 1782.

For a further encomium of this work, which is written upon the plan of Telemachus, ſee Appendix to 56th volume of the Monthly Review.

NEW TEA WAREHOUSE.

JOHN HAMILTON, Tea and Spirit Dealer, head of the Weſt Bow, South ſide, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh, has juſt received a large aſſortment of TEAS, which he is determined to ſell on the very loweſt terms. They are of a remarkable good quality, all new, and ſuperior to many offered to ſale in this city. He flatters himſelf, from the excellence of their quality, they will meet with univerſal approbation. Alſo, Foreign and Britiſh SPIRITS at the moſt reaſonable prices.

A. LIVINGSON AND COMPANY,

At their Tea Warehouſe, St Patrick's Square, Croſcauſey, Edinburgh,

BEG leave to return their ſincere thanks to the Ladies and the Public in general, for the many favours they have received, and hope to merit a continuance, they having on hand a very large aſſortment of Green and Black TEAS, which they are ſelling on the moſt moderate terms. Can aſſure their friends, that their Teas are ſuperior in quality to any yet offered to the public, being examined and picked out in the India Houſe, previous to the ſales, by one of the partners;—Black Teas, from 2 s. to 6 s.; Green, from 3 s. 6 d. to 8 s. 6 d. What they would recommend as beſt worth the attention of the public, &c. is, Congou, 4 s. to 4 s 6 d. Shouſhong, 5 s. to 5 s. 6 d.; Singlo Green, 4 s.; Hyſon ditto, 7 s. and 8 s.

N. B. TEAS, SPIRITS, and WINES, the ſame as above, at A. Livingſton's, oppoſite Chapel of Eaſe, Croſcauſey, where commiſſions from the country are carefully attended to. Large allowance to thoſe who take quantities.

MONEY TO LEND.

NINE HUNDRED POUNDS in two ſums, one of Six Hundred Pounds, the other of Three Hundred Pounds, upon good perſonal ſecurity.

Apply to James Spence and Oſwald Eotheringham, writers in Edinburgh.

BY order of PETER RANKEN, Eſq; Sheriff-ſubſtitute of Forfarſhire, Commiſſioner appointed for taking the proof in the proceſs of diviſion of the muirs of Kirriemuir, or North and South Muirs of Liſtie, at the inſtance of Charles Lyell, Eſq; of Kinnordy, againſt John Earl of Strathmore and others,

NOTICE is hereby given, That the ſaid Commiſſioner will attend at Kirriemuir, on Tueſday the 25th day of September next, by ten o'clock forenoon, in order to examine ſuch witneſſes as the parties in ſaid proceſs of diviſion ſhall adduce, and to receive what writs or papers they may think proper to exhibit.

Sale of Lands in Aberdeenſhire.

TO be SOLD by public roup or private bargain, as ſhall be afterwards more particularly advertiſed, the Lands and Eſtate of PITRICHIE, holden of the Crown, lying in the pariſh of Udney, and county of Aberdeen.

For further particulars application to be made to William Macdonald writer to the ſignet, at Edinburgh, or Mr Alexander Clerk, the factor, at Aberdeen.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,

THE FRIENDSHIP,

(A NEW SHIP,)

THOMAS RITCHIE Maſter,

Now lying at Hore's Wharf, taking in goods, and will ſail the 16th Auguſt to be depended on.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON.

The Leith Packet,

JOHN THOMSON Maſter,

Taking in goods at the birth in Leith harbour, and will ſail upon Thurſday the 23d Auguſt current.

This veſſel has good accommodation for paſſengers.

The maſter to be ſpoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh; mornings and evenings on board—or David Thomſon for the maſter.

On the Stocks for SALE, at Alexander Hill's building-yard, above the bridge, Leith,

A NEW VESSEL,

About 71 tons carpenter's meaſurement, all oak, out and inſide, well calculated for the herring fiſhing, or coaſting trade, and can be fit for ſea in the courſe of three weeks.

Perſons wanting to purchaſe, may apply to Alexander Hill, who has alſo for ſale a ſmall cargo of Gottenburgh Deals, which will be ſold for the prime coſt and charges.

At this period, when the commotions in Holland engage the attention of Europe, we think our readers will not be diſpleaſed with a brief retroſpect of the conduct of that nation to their Stadtholder's family, ſince their emancipation from the Spaniſh yoke, down to the re-eſtabliſhment of William III. in the dignity of his anceſtors:

THE ſtruggles made by the inhabitants of the Seven United Provinces, to releaſe themſelves from the Spaniſh yoke, had reduced them to the loweſt ebb of diſtreſs. Without friends, without allies, without reſources, they ſupplicated the Court of England in the moſt humble terms for ſuccour.—Queen Elizabeth, who had much to apprehend from the Court of Spain, as well as the States, appeared to be that potentate whoſe intereſt coincided with their own. To her the States offered the government of the United Provinces, and, notwithſtanding her refuſal to take it upon her, they for ſome time preſſed her acceptance of it in the moſt earneſt manner. Not willing to acquieſce in their requeſt, nor totally to abandon them, ſhe ſupplied them with ſome troops, which were ſent to the Low Countries under the command of Dudley, Earl of Leiceſter. It took up ſome time before the Dutch were enabled to retrieve themſelves, which they did at laſt, at the expence of the blood and treaſure of England. However, during her connection with the Dutch, this diſcerning benefactreſs ſaw that they were a people in whom no confidence could be placed; wherefore, after expending two millions ſterling in ſupporting them, for her own ſecurity, and in order to bridle them, ſhe ſtipulated, that two ſuch Engliſhmen as ſhe nominated, ſhould ſit and vote in their States; and that the towns of Brill, Ramekin, and Flushing, the keys of the Meeſe and the Scheldt, ſhould be in her poſſeſſion.

As ſoon as the Dutch breathed a little from the rigours of war, a ſecret faction was formed at Amſterdam, by whom the affairs of the Republic were privately managed, whereby the Prince of Orange, whoſe family had loſt ſo many lives in defence of the freedom of their country, as well as the Engliſh reſident Members of the State, were in effect excluded from any ſhare in the adminiſtration of the country.

Queen Elizabeth, incenſed at this ingratitude of a people to their firſt magiſtrate, who riſqued every thing for their liberties, and to her who was at ſuch an expence to preſerve them when in the moſt imminent danger, called them to account for what ſhe had expended in their behalf. The Dutch pleaded poverty and inability of payment in the moſt pitiful terms, and beſought the Queen, "That as ſhe excelled all others in power and glory, ſo ſhe would continue her mercy and pity to their diſtreſſed States."

The Queen anſwered, "That ſhe had been often deluded by their deceitful ſupplications, and ungrateful actions, as well as their pretences of poverty; that they bore no reverence to ſuperiors, nor took any care but for themſelves."

This faction, that thus ſet itſelf up in oppoſition to the Orange family, was headed by Barnvelt, and was called the [illegible] States, confounded at the anſwer of the Queen, in order to appeaſe her, offered, in the year 1598, to pay her the whole debt after the war, and during the continuance of hoſtilities to pay her 100,000 l. per annum; and that the Engliſh garriſons in Brill, Rumekin, and Flushing ſhould be paid by the States.

The Queen, not out of any confidence in the Dutch, but wiſely conſidering if ſhe refuſed their offers, the States might ſue for the protection of France, then at peace with the Spaniards; or, that they might make a peace with Spain themſelves, whereby ſhe might loſe the whole debt, accepted their terms. But this engagement remains unperformed to this day, except the payment of the Engliſh troops in the cautionary towns; and even this, as ſoon as their intereſt ſuggeſted it to them, was performed but by halves.

Matters remained in this condition till the reign of James I. when the Dutch nearly got rid of the Engliſh without paying the debt contracted for eſtabliſhing their independence. In the year 1609, they made a truce with Spain for eleven years. Barnvelt availed himſelf of this to revive his views of getting rid of the Orange family, and the Engliſh. He united with Grotius, a leader of the Arminian party. Theſe two effected the excluſion of the Engliſh influence; but Barnvelt, ſo far from being ſucceſsful againſt the Prince of Orange, loſt his head, and Grotius, to avoid the ſame fate, fled his country.

Although Barnvelt loſt his head, the faction did not die with him. For as ſoon as the Dutch made peace with Spain in 1648, by the treaty of Munſter, and the then Prince of Orange, grandfather of King William III. one of the greateſt generals of the times, had died, the year after the treaty the cabals of the Loveſtein faction broke out afreſh, and attacked his ſon, a Prince of an active, intrepid ſpirit, about twenty-two years of age; they began by attempting to diſband the Engliſh troops that continued in their ſervice.

The Prince foreſeeing if he ſuffered this, that his authority muſt next be ſtruck at, reſolved to be before hand with the conſpirators, who were aſſembled at Amſterdam; after marching in ſilence within three hours march of that town, the Hamburgh poſt paſſed by the Prince undiſcovered, in a fog, and alarmed the Burgher's at the near approach of the Prince. Upon this they overflowed the country, by opening their ſluices, which ſtopt the Prince's progreſs, and, ſhortly after this diſappointment he loſt his life in the ſmall-pox. He died upon the 24th of October 1650, leaving the Princeſs big with child of the Prince who afterwards became King William.

(To be continued.)

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE.

Aug. 6.

Per Quarter.	s.	s.	d.		s.	s.	d.
Wheat,	36	to 50	0	Beans,	30	to 32	0
Barley,	22	to 25	6	Tick,	26	to 28	0
Rye,	26	to 27	6	Tares,	30	to 32	0
Oats,	14	to 21	0	Flour per Sack.			
Pale Malt,	33	to 35	6	First,	38		
Amber ditto,	34	to 35	6	Second,	35		
Peaſe,	36	to 38	0	Third,	24	to 28	0
Hog Peaſe,	24	to 27	6				

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, *Aug.* 7.

Warſaw, July 21.

THIS day his Poliſh Majeſty arrived here in perfect health, after an abſence of five months.

Monſ. de Bucholtz, the Pruſſian Miniſter at this Court, has received the character of Envoy Extraordinary.

LLOYD's LIST, —*Auguſt* 7.

The Queen Charlotte packet, Clark, from Jamaica, on the 21ſt June, off Point Morant, ſpoke the Tankerville packet, out 43 days; and on the 26th July, lat. 47. 54. long. 31. 30. ſpoke the Rebecca, Tyrie, from Dominica to Glaſgow, out 32 days; alſo ſpoke the Huzzar, ——, from New York to Africa, all well.

The Mohawk, Mooring, from Smyrna, arrived at Leghorn, ſpoke the Harmony, Caſeley, off Zea, all well, 49 days from London, bound to Smyrna.

The Pitt, Theſiger, from China, ſpoke with the Caſtle-ſemple, Buchman, from Jamaica to Clyde, about the 25th July, all well.

The St Joſeph, Biſhop, for the Eaſt Indies, is loſt in Oſtend harbour.

The Induſtry, Arnot, from Smyrna, ſpoke the Brothers, Holden, for Africa, in lat. 37. 40. N. long. 15. W. all well.

MAILS.

Arrived—None.

Due.—Ireland, 1.

FROM THE LONDON PAPERS, *Aug.* 8.

Paris, July 25. Another remonſtrance has been printed by Parliament, from which it is very eaſy to perceive that they will conſent to any thing but granting a new ſubſidy, without having a particular account laid before them of the deficiencies in the treaſury, and actual ſituation of the finances. To double the poll-tax, and re-eſtabliſh the third-twentieth will be propoſed by Miniſtry, but very probably will not be readily adopted by Parliament. There was a time when a French Monarch would have ſpeedily terminated ſuch an oppoſition to his ſovereign will, by calling a *Bed of Juſtice*; but things are now much changed; and the King, after having conſulted his *Notables*, liſtens very patiently to the reſpectful, but ſtrong and ſenſible repreſentations of his Parliament. Indeed it looks as if Louis XVI. who has already ſignalized himſelf by ſupporting the cauſe of freedom in other countries is not diſinclined to diſpence a degree of that invaluable bleſſing to his own.

Cleves, Auguſt 1. We learn from Berlin, that the moſt preſſing orders have been given to haſten the march and forming of an army, which is to conſiſt of 40,000 men. The ſoldiers that were in our environs ſet out the day before yeſterday to join their reſpective corps. The ſame day it was proclaimed by ſound of trumpet in this and every other city of this Duchy, and in the counties of Meurs and of La Marck, that all the cartwrights and blackſmiths who would go to Weſel ſhould be advantageouſly employed in the ſervice of the artillery. We likewiſe learn from this laſt city, that ten or twelve millions of Crowns are arrived from Berlin, ſo that [illegible] no want for the current expences of this army.

Rotterdam, Aug. 2. There are two ſocieties here, one of the Modern Patriots, and the other of Stadtholderians. The former laſt week addreſſed themſelves to the magiſtrates, and requeſted that the latter ſhould be diſſolved and aboliſhed. The magiſtrates, having deliberated thereon; reſolved to reject their requiſition, and to protect the Stadtholderian party, declaring, that whoever did the leaſt injury to the ſaid ſociety, or any one of its members, ſhould be conſidered and puniſhed as a diſturber of the public peace. They at the ſame time took under their protection the members of the Regency who were depoſed by the citizens. The Patriots do not like this conduct; and as Mr Geven, the Grand Bailiff M. Elievier, the Burgomaſter, two of the greateſt patriots, and M. Baalde the Sheriff, were the ſtrongeſt in oppoſing the demand of the patriot citizens, they talk of depoſing theſe three Regents. Our gates were for theſe reaſons ſhut two or three days laſt week. The magiſtrates, reſolving the gates ſhould be ſhut no longer, ſent two city meſſengers to cauſe them to be opened, but the citizens of the Council of War immediately ſent another meſſenger to ſhut them, which was done; however the magiſtrates cauſed them to be opened the next day, and they have been open ever ſince.

The accounts of the Action near Utrecht, on the 26th July, are variouſly related in the foreign papers; but the following is the moſt circumſtantial account, and ſeems at preſent to be the moſt accurate:

Extract of a letter from Utrecht, July 29, 1787.

"The army of the Prince of Orange, encamped a league from this town, having within theſe few days made a motion to the left, and having been reinforced by a ſtrong detachment from the poſt of the village of Bunnick, they appeared to menace Vreeſwyck and Jutphaas; which are occupied by the troops of Holland, and thereby to cut off the communication, which is open by the Leek, with the Province of Holland.

"In order to prevent this being effected, the Rhingrave of Salm, who commands the garriſon of this town, reſolved to diſturb them on the ſide of the village of Soeſt; which forms the communication with part of the Stadtholderian corps, cantoned on the ſide of Amersfoort. And accordingly, on the 26th, in the evening, he made a ſortie from hence, with a ſtrong detachment from the garriſon, in two columns, one of which he led in perſon towards Bunnick and Zeiſt, with an intention of making an attack, in order to prevent the execution of their deſigns. This corps was compoſed of three hundred men, cavalry, and infantry, with two field pieces. They took poſt at Bilt, from whence the cavalry marched towards the advanced poſts of the Stadtholder's troops: But theſe having retired to their main body, it became too dangerous, owing to the obſcurity of the night, to purſue them. This detachment therefore returned at day-break, after exchanging only a few ſhot.

"The other column was not ſo fortunate. It was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel de Kleinenberg, and compoſed of three hundred and fifty men, cuiraſſiers, huſſars, chaſſeurs, and fuzileers of the Legion of Salm: One company of the regiment of Pallardi's infantry, forty-eight men of the Amſterdam regiment, and a detachment of the Chaſſeurs, burgeſſes.

"This ſmall body left the camp at Zeiſt at about a league diſtance on the right, and advanced to the village of Soeſt. They ſecured two advanced poſts of four men each; but the principal detachment they found at Soeſtdyck, a caſtle at ſome diſtance from Soeſt, belonging to the regiment of Heſſe Darmſtadt, of the repartition of Frieſland. The attack not being very haſty, they profited by the advantage of their ſituation, and took poſſeſſion of part of the caſtle itſelf; whilſt the reſt kept firing under cover of the walls and hedges: The firing became very hot on both ſides.

"Thoſe who were preſent at the action, think, that the regiment of Heſſe Darmſtadt made a very noble defence. The troops of Holland and Utrecht on their ſide, alſo behaved with the greateſt valour.

"The Enſign Van Geyſen, who, owing to the defection in the regiment of Pallardi, had been raiſed from a ſerjeant, was mortally wounded: and on being deſired to retire, this brave man continued the fight, until a ſecond ball carried off his head. We had alſo the ill luck to loſe the peaſant, who, out of affection for the cauſe of his country, offered himſelf as our guide. Thus deprived of our chief help, and the darkneſs of the night not permitting us to diſtinguiſh proper objects; likewiſe the impoſſibility of forcing the enemy's poſts with our ſmall number—all together made it neceſſary to retreat, and we were alſo under the neceſſity of truſting to a new guide. This guide proved treacherous; and led us towards the camp at Zeiſt. At day-break we perceived our error; and returned back near Hilverſum, from whence different detachments came ſucceſſively hither.

"We do not know with preciſion the loſs on either ſide. Excluſive of Enſign Van Geyſen, we had five men killed, and twelve wounded; of which ſome are mortal. The cavalry loſt five horſes, which were killed; but in return, they have brought in ſix from the enemy, alſo two granadiers and one corporal, priſoners.

"The action laſted one hour and a half; when it commenced, the numbers were equal; but the enemy received a reinforcement from the neighbouring cantonments. The Viſcount de Dolomien, formerly Lieutenant of the Body Guards of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, acted as a volunteer in the Legion of Salm, on this occaſion.

"Although this attack has not fulfilled its deſign, it nevertheleſs proves what may be expected from our garriſon, if the Prince of Orange perſiſts in reducing us by force of arms. For if we cannot truſt in the regular military, the armed Burgeſſes thirſt to avenge their injuries; and the militia have unanimouſly reſolved, and publicly declared, "That they will never conſent to any capitulation; and when all is deſtroyed by the enemy, and nothing [illegible] but ruins of the fortifications; they will fire the town in the four quarters, rather than ſubmit to the tyrants who attempt their liberties."

LONDON, —*Aug.* 8.

Monday there was a Council held at the Marquis of Carmarthen's office; the Lord Chancellor, Mr Pitt, Lord Sydney, and Lord Camden attended; it was over about five o'clock, and diſpatches were ſent in conſequence to the King at Windſor.

Same day the French Secretary waited on Mr Pitt, and had a long conference on account of the diſpatches received on Saturday from Paris.

Amongſt the many good traits of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York's education is, that he is very much maſter of his time; by which nothing is improperly anticipated or retarded. His principal purſuits are the military and politics, in both of which he is ſaid to have made ſuch a proficiency, as would make him very reſpectable in a private ſtation.

It being immediately intended to make his Royal Highneſs a Privy Counſellor, his country will have the benefit of his knowledge in continental politics.

We are happy to hear that the laſt quarter's Exciſe and Revenue duties made up to Midſummer day laſt, and lately laid before his Majeſty by Mr Pitt, exceed that of laſt year by above half a million.

The Marquis of Carmarthen remains in London, as Secretary of the foreign department, his preſence in London is now neceſſary every hour.

Mr Grenville, ſecond brother of the Marquis of Buckingham, is gone to the Stadtholder with a meſſage immediately from the King; and not to the Hague, to act in conjunction with Sir James Harris, as had been reported.

Monday's Dutch mail brought no Utrecht Gazette, nor any letters from that city, from which it is imagined that the place is inveſted by the Stadtholderian troops, and thus all communication is cut off.

The letters from Berlin mention, that all is buſtle and preparation in that capital: the Military College is occupied night and day, and has the power of aſſembling itſelf without any particular direction.

If the diſturbances in Holland continue, it is probable that the Parliament will meet before Chriſtmas, to vote a ſum of money to the Stadtholder.—It would certainly be more expedient to apply a million in this manner, than to ſit ſtill and ſee a ſeries of meaſures purſued—in the end inevitably productive of a war—that might coſt 50 millions to this country.

Should a war on the part of the Stadtholder take place, we underſtand there are a number of young men of faſhion intend applying for permiſſion to ſerve. His Majeſty will, no doubt, grant their requeſt.

Curricles have now almoſt entirely ſupplied the place of phaetons. The Prince of Wales has one in which he drives two black ſtone-horſes of much ſpeed and faſhion.

The Henry Dundas, Capt. Macnab, was ſpoken with on the 3d of May laſt, between the Cape and Madagaſcar, all well.

The Trial Eaſt India packet having been found on a ſurvey at Bengal in December laſt in two bad a condition to come home, was there diſcharged the ſervice, and her crew turned over to different ſhips wanting ſeamen, of whom there were at the time a very great ſcarcity in India, ſome of the ſhips being very ſhott of their compliment, particularly thoſe employed in the country trade. Captain Pointer comes home in the Earl of Oxford Eaſt Indiaman, whoſe arrival is daily expected.

The diſpatches received on Sunday at the Foreign Secretaries Office, St James's, which were ſent over to Windſor, were from the Prince of Orange to the King, and came over by the way of Oſtend.

Lord Harvey, who is lately appointed his Majeſty's Miniſter to the Grand Duke of Tuſcany, goes in the ſame frigate to Florence, which takes over General Haldimand to his government of Gibraltar.

Some letters were received in town on Monday from Oſtend, which mention, that a magazine is forming in Zealand, wholly at the inſtance of the friends of the Stadtholder, where they are laying up grain and fodder, in large quantities, to ſupply the Stadtholderian army. This looks like war.

The preſent moment is big with the moſt important and intereſting events. The Dutch have at length drawn the ſword in earneſt; the reſolutions of our Court to that of Verſailles, it is generally believed, are ſpirited and deciſive in favour of the Stadtholder; the ultimatum of the French Cabinet to thoſe reſolutions is expected with impatience; and ſhould France in that ultimatum determine to ſupport the States of Holland, the moſt ſanguine advocates for peace muſt confeſs there is room for much ſolid apprehenſion, that all Europe will enivitably be involved in a general war.

A Dutch civil war will make a greater revolution in trade than any other war in Europe. A war between two nations may in divers inſtances be beneficial to the individuals of both of them, by captures &c. but in a civil war, the very ſource of trade is entirely ſtopped up, and the induſtry of the people utterly annihilated.

A letter received on Monday from the Hague, dated the 2d inſtant, ſays, that the Pruſſian Ambaſſador holds himſelf daily in readineſs to quit Holland, if the States of Holland do not immediately give a more ſatisfactory anſwer to his Memorial.

Copies are now making out at the Record Office in the Tower of all the Treaties at any time concluded between Great Britain and the States General of the United Provinces.

Monday Mr Hollis, one of the King's Meſſengers, ſet out with diſpatches for the Hague.

The Pruſſian Envoy at the Hague, ſo far from having, as has been repreſented, preſented another memorial, [illegible] expreſſion in favour of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Orange, is at preſent buſily occupied in the mediation propoſed by the States of Holland; that Miniſter has frequent conferences with the Grand Penſionary, and other principal regents, and even with his Excellency the Marquis de Verac, Ambaſſador from France.—It is effectively the greateſt ſervice that the Court of Berlin can render the Stadtholder, to diſengage him from the meaſures in which he has ſo imprudently engaged. It is known that the King of France has highly approved of the anſwer of the States of Holland to the memorial of Mr De Thulemeyer: We are aſſured nevertheleſs, that the Envoy from Berlin has declared that his maſter was not ſatisfied with this anſwer, and that he ſhould in a ſhort time preſent a ſecond memorial.

Three provinces and a half have taken meaſures with the Council of State relative to the States of Holland having threatened to interdict their territory among the Deputies of Amersfoort. Should they perſiſt therein, they will exclude the true Deputies of the States of Utrecht.

In reaſoning from paſt to preſent, events, the analogy often determines the truth of prophecy.—The French court now affect to have countermanded their former orders for a camp at Givet in Flanders. Theſe aſſurances are perfectly ſimilar to thoſe they made to Lord Stormont, Mr Forth, &c. at the beginning of the late American war: although at the ſame time, France was privately ſupporting the Americans with money and officers. Preciſely the ſame thing ſhe is now doing, with reſpect to the diſputes in Holland. She furniſhes the Dutch with money to pay their army, and ſhe furniſhes them with their officers. In the Dutch accounts of the ſkirmiſh near Utrecht, there are two French officers killed. So early as when the American army beſieged General Gage in Boſton, there were French officers in the American camp: at the ſame time, France was aſſuring us of her pacific diſpoſition; and our King reported theſe aſſurances to both Houſes of Parliament. The analogy is obvious. Theſe pretended aſſurances are only made to *dupe* us.

By a private letter from Vienna, dated July 16, we are informed that it was not then ſettled whether the ſixty thouſand men deſtined for the Auſtrian Netherlands, were to march or not; but that five regiments were already arrived in the Belgic provinces, and ordered to halt there. The train of artillery was alſo on its march; ſeveral officers have been ſent on before to provide quarters, proviſions, and other things neceſſary. The army on their march are to keep together as much as poſſible, both to prevent deſertions which are apprehended, as well as to protect the inhabitants from being moleſted, as is the caſe with ſtraggling detachments. The officers are now on full pay as in the time of war. This is a fact you may depend on. The appointment of the chief command is not yet ſettled. The Flemings take very much to heart the recall of their Governors General. They have already removed from the Bank here eight millions of their capitals, which has had a ſinking effect on our funds. As a ſtrong report, but no otherwiſe, it may be mentioned, that the Prince of Kaunitz is about to reſign his high office, which he has filled with ſo much credit. The truth is, he has oppoſers in the adminiſtration, who are for violent meaſures; he is for lenient ones and loves to gain popularity by humouring the Flemings."

Notwithſtanding the accounts from Holland on Saturday, the Stocks have been rather riſing ſince, which, with other proofs, ſhews how much they are influenced by the artful combinations of jobbers.

The Commiſſioners lately appointed for inſpecting the Crown lands, and making a report thereof to Government, have begun in Gloucesterſhire, where, during the months of May, June, and July, they have made a complete ſurvey of the large foreſt of Dean, of which ſuch a complete meaſurement has been taken, as to determine with great exactneſs, the full computation of the number of acres it contains. Whittlebury Foreſt is the next that comes under inſpection; the New Foreſt in Hampſhire, Sherwood Foreſt in Nottinghamſhire, Windſor Foreſt, &c. are to ſucceed. But an opinion has been given, that it will be impoſſible to complete the buſineſs in leſs than eighteen months from the commencement; ſo that the diſpoſal of the Crown lands according to a plan of the Cabinet, muſt be deferred till the *annus mirabilis* of 1789 or 1790. The report of the trees in the foreſt of Dean, is ſuch, as to diſcover that the growth of oak timber is vaſtly decreaſed in this country.—This is a matter worthy of enquiry.

The Directors of the Eaſt India Company have taken up ſix new ſhips not yet off the ſtocks, which are to ſail for China the beginning of November next. Next week the Court proceed on the other tenders which have been made them, among which are thoſe from the builders in the north of the kingdom, who have conſtructed a variety of ſhipping on ſpeculation for the Company's ſervice, ſome of which are as ſmall as 500 tons burden, builders meaſurement.

THE POOR LAWS.

Mr GILBERT has written a very ſenſible letter to the High Sheriffs of England and Wales, on the ſubject of his POOR BILL, which will be reformed early in the next ſeſſion.

From the report of laſt ſeſſion, the following important and diſguſting intelligence appears:

1. That the Poor Rates of England and Wales, on a medium of the years 1782, 1783, 1784, amounted to		L. 2,167,749	s. 13	d. 0
2. Out of theſe, County Expences deducted,		163,511	7	0
3. The nett money therefore		2,004,238	5	0
4. Nett Expences of the Poor in 1776		1,329,780	0	0
5. ANNUAL ENCREASE of thoſe expences in nine years!		674,458	0	0
6. OVERSEERS ANNUALLY SPEND!!		24,493	0	0
7. EXPENCE of ENTERTAINMENTS!!		11,713	0	0
8. LAW CHARGES, &c. &c.!!!		55,791	0	0

"They who bear this—are"—

In a *road to the Poor Houſe*—themſelves!

The deſign of the NEW BILL is *threefold*.

1. To abolish the uſual vulgar and execrable officers, and chuſe gentlemen of SENSE AND PROPERTY.
2. To unite ſeveral pariſhes—in diſtricts, as in Norfolk, Suffolk, Salop.
3. To new adjuſt—and diminiſh the rates.

By diſtrict and county committees.

N. B. Many Clerks are now employed on the returns of *Charitable Donations*—on the authority of the late act.

Extract of a letter from New York, June 16.

"Our commercial proſpects are as diſmal as can be, and I do not ſee any probability of their being better: our independence has completely ruined the once happy and flouriſhing country; and the neceſſity of the evil has brought together at Philadelphia all the wiſe men of the continent, who are now ſitting there, in the character of conventioners, in order to remedy the complaint, and form a new ſyſtem of government: In what ſhape the bantling will appear, time only will diſcover; ſome ſpeak loudly for Monarchy.—This I am certain, it will be impoſſible for them to form a government pleaſing to every one, and that let it have what ſhape it will, will require an army to give it energy. And then what will be the conſequence?—O that I could with comfort to my family, retire from a country which muſt be miſerable for many years; it muſt be puniſhed for its ingratitude to that happy iſle that ſupported it."

Extract of a letter from Legborn, July 4.

"The plague ſtill continues to rage on every part of the coaſt of Barbary, ſo that all communication from hence is ſtopped; and two armed veſſels are ſtationed to cruize at the mouth of our port, to prevent any veſſels from thoſe parts coming into the harbour; a Portugeſe frigate, that had taken an Algerine galley, intended to have put in here with her prize, in order to repair ſome damages he had received in the engagement, but was obliged to ſteer for another port. The Grand Duke has taken every ſtep in his power to prevent the fatal diſorder getting into this country. The Algerines have broke the peace with Spain, for they plunder every Spaniſh ſhip they meet with.—We have juſt received advices from Tangiers, that the plague has carried off the Emperor of Morocco's attendants, and that he is obliged to ſhut himſelf up in his palace, to eſcape the diſorder."

Extract of a letter from Middleburgh, July 20.

"The States of this province (Zealand) have publiſhed an Edict for the better ſecurity of the inhabitants, as well as for other good and ſubſtantial reaſons, which forbids, under the ſevereſt penalties, any burgeſſes or ſoldiers from travelling armed in any part of the province, without the expreſs permiſſion of the States, or of the Committees of Council, or a patent from his Highneſs the Prince of Orange, as Captain General of the province. The Edict alſo prohibits the tranſporting of any cannon, arms, or ammunition of any kind, without permiſſion from the College of the Admiralty reſiding here, under pain of confiſcation; and that the

lege may be the sooner able to carry this Edict into effect, their Noble Powers have ordered several armed vessels to be equipped, as guards upon the ports and rivers."

DUTCH AFFAIRS.

As the present struggle in Holland turns upon the authority and privileges annexed to the office of Stadtholder, we lay before our readers the power vested by the constitution in that officer.

The Oath taken by the Stadtholder upon entrance into his employment, is conceived in the following terms:

"I promise and swear to the Confederate States of the Low Countries in defence of the reformed religion; namely, to the High and Low Nobility, and to the Magistrates of the towns of Holland and West Friesland, who represent the States of these nations, to be to them faithful and obedient; and that I will obey, and will so provide, that the officers of the army, the Captains and others, who are subject to our command, do obey the laws and ordinances of the Confederate States in Holland, and particularly those of Holland."

The soldiers take a parallel oath to the States, and are to obey the Stadtholder in all that regards war. The Stadtholder, in other respects, has no power to levy or discharge troops, which is exclusively invested in the States, who consult the General, but are not obliged to follow his advice. He has no power over the payment of the forces. The States likewise reserve to themselves the right of appointing Governors of frontier towns; but the other officers are chosen by the Stadtholder, from a double nomination of the States. But, during a campaign, he fills up the posts that become vacant. He cannot take the field, form a camp, besiege an enemy's country, or undertake any thing of importance, without the consent or express orders of the States General. When he forms any design which ought not to be made public, he tells the States, that he has something to undertake which is for the good of the State, without entering into particulars, lest the design, by being discovered, might become impracticable. He describes, in general terms only, the advantages that may be derived from it, and names in gross the expence that it may be necessary to provide for it: desiring, at the same time, that two or three persons may be assigned to him by the Assembly, to whom he can make a more particular discovery. These Deputies being granted, he imparts his intentions, who make a report to the States General, without entering into the particulars of the enterprize; and when the States give their consent, the General prepares to depart, leaving it to them to provide every thing that was requisite for the undertaking. When he takes leave, they assign him three or four Deputies to represent the States, and be his Counsellors in the army. In all other respects he models the Council of War at discretion, and has the full management of the military discipline.

The Stadtholder's authority, in his civil capacity, is much superior to his military one, and of far greater consequence to the States. He is head of the Courts of Justice, as his name is borne at the head of all orders and sentences. He is also Grand Master of the Forests, Supreme Curator of the University of Leyden: no law can be made there without his concurrence.

Upon an extraordinary occasion, the Stadtholder appears in the Assembly of the States General, where he has a right to make propositions for the public good. And it is usual to inform him before hand, what subject was to be debated upon, both in this and the Provincial Assemblies. He is likewise the Arbitrator of all disputes which arise between the provinces, by virtue of an article in the Union of Utrecht, which lodges that right in the Governors of provinces. He has the power of pardoning criminals condemned to die; he chuses the Magistrates of cities, upon a double nomination of their respective Senates, who are contesting that right with him in three provinces of the Confederacy, where they have absolutely rejected his exercise of that right. In Amsterdam, the Senate always appointed its own Regent Burgomasters, the Prince having the power only of nominating the Sheriffs.

PRICE of STOCKS, Aug. 8.

Bank Stock, —	India Bonds, 76 s. prem.
New 4 per cent. 1777, 92⅞ a 93.	South Sea Stock, —
3 per cent. Ann. 1785, 109¼ a ⅜ a ½.	Old S. S. Ann. 71½ a ½.
3 per cent. red. 72½.	New ditto, —
3 per cent. con. 71½ a 70⅝ a 72½.	3 per cent. 1751, —
3 per cent. 1726, —	New Navy and Victualling Bills, —
Long Ann. 21 11-16ths a ¾.	Exch. Bills, —
30 Years Ann. 1778, —	Lottery Tickets, 15 l. 17 s. 6 d.
India Stock, —	Prizes. —
3 per cent. India Ann. —	Bank for —
	Consols for Aug. —

WIND AT DEAL, Aug. 7. E. S. E.

EDINBURGH.

The Rev. Mr Griffith Ferguson, minister of the gospel at Dunnichen, died on the 22d July last.

Died lately, at Akeld, in Northumberland, Mrs Kerr, aged 111. She retained her mental faculties to the last.

This day, the Court of Session rose for the autumn vacation. There has been a great deal of business before the Court this Session, and we have the pleasure to say, that such is the assiduity and attention of the Judges, that every question is determined as soon as the forms will admit; so that the complaint of the "law's delay" (as far as depends upon the Court) which was so frequent several years ago, now no longer subsists. There is no instance of suits *hanging up* for years, as used to be the case in former times, and which was often more pernicious to the parties, than if the cause had been determined against them.

Thursday night, betwixt ten and eleven o'clock, there was a great deal of thunder and lightning in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh.

On Tuesday Mr Howard visited the Orphan Hospital, and expressed much satisfaction at the appearance of that well-conducted charity.

Very few instances of such unbounded philanthropy can be adduced, as that which commands the admiration of the world in Mr Howard. A life and fortun devoted to the various scenes of wretchedness with which the goals of Turkey and every country in Europe abound (in hope of alleviating the distress of that part of our race to whom are denied almost every blessing of society, and who are forgotten as members of it), present a view of human nature perhaps the most exalted it can be placed in. Mr Howard has, as Mr Burke elegantly expresses it, "made the circumnavigation of charity, not to survey the sumptuousness of palaces, or the statelines of temples; not to make accurate measurements of the remains of ancient grandeur; not to form a scale of the curiosity of modern art; nor to collect medals, or collate manuscripts;—but to dive into the depths of dungeons; to plunge into the infection of hospitals; to survey the mansions of sorrow and of pain; to take the gauge and dimensions of misery, depression, and contempt; to remember the forgotten; to attend to the neglected; to visit the forsaken; and to compare and collate the distresses of all men in all countries!"—The only similar instance of philanthropy that occurs to us, is that of Bartholomew de la Casas, Bishop of Chiapa, who to be witness of the cruelties exercised by his countrymen upon the natives, made several voyages to South America, with the noble purpose of representing the facts to his court, and thereby preventing a repetition of them. He left behind him a narrative of their conduct, which at once stamps his own character with every thing that is valuable, and holds up the conduct of the Spaniards (notwithstanding the feeble attempts that have been made to palliate their cruelties) as a dreadful example of wickedness to posterity which no eloquence can soften!—"This intrepid man (says Abbe Raynal) summoned his nation to the tribunal of the whole universe, and made the two hemispheres shudder with horror. O! La Casas! thou wert greater by thy humanity, than all thy countrymen were by their conquests! Thy name will remain engraved upon every feeling heart, and when thy countrymen shall blush at the barbarity of their pretended heroes, they will take pride in thy virtues: They will put this inscription on thy monument, *In an age of barbarity,* LA CASAS *was a* BENEVOLENT MAN!"

This morning at six o'clock, the Dutch frigate, mentioned in our last, set sail from Leith Roads, accompanied by the Champion and Racehorse frigates.

Wednesday, barley-harvest was begun in the environs of Aberdeen; and, in a few days, several very luxuriant fields will be ready for cutting. The prospect of a plentiful harvest of all sorts of grain is greater than for some years past, and the weather is as favourable as can be wished for ripening it.

At St James's Fair, Kelso, on Monday last, there was a very large shew of black cattle, which were mostly sold at high prices.

Letters are received from the Thompson, Bell, of Whitehaven, dated at Greenland the 2d ult. at which time she had got one fish, of eleven and a half bone. She made the ice the 16th of April, and on the 5th of May took on board the crew of the Derby, Sharp, of London. They had an account of 16 English, and two Dutch ships being lost; amongst the former was the Holcomb of Liverpool, part of whose crew was then on board the Bedford of Lynn. At the time of writing, there was a vessel in company with the Thompson, which had spoken the President, of Whitehaven, the fore end of May, all well, but clean.

Last week, Daniel Macleod, Chelsea pensioner in Aberdeen, was banished that city and liberties for life, under the usual certification, by sentence of the magistrates, for bigamy.

Last week Melville house, the seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Leven, was broke into, and some clothes and other articles carried off.

The following is a proof how cautious people in trade should be in giving credit to strangers. A few weeks ago a foreigner, stiling himself a merchant in Ostend, who came passenger in a vessel from Petersburgh to Dundee, introduced himself to a merchant in the last-mentioned place; said he had a house in Petersburgh, and as he should have occasion for money in this country, he gave the gentleman a bill at a month on a house in London for 500 l. for which he took a receipt. Upon sending the bill to London, it was found that no such house as that mentioned in the bill existed. Luckily the gentleman had advanced no money, though importuned to do so. He said that he had two cargoes of hemp, flax &c consigned to a merchant in Leith, and carried about with him a large book with the names of all the towns in Britain alphabetically arranged, together with the names of the first houses in the several towns.

We mentioned formerly, that Lieutenant-Colonel Balneavis had led off great part of the regiment of Stuart to join the Stadtholder. This brave regiment was of the Scots brigade in the Dutch service, a corps well known to the French and Spaniards for two centuries, for their skill and courage. At the close of the late war, the Dutch patriots having formed an alliance with the French, who they were made to believe were better supporters of liberty and the *Protestant Religion* than *Britons*, insisted that the Dutch brigade should, contrary to their oath, give up all allegiance to the King of Great Britain, and renounce their colours, under which they had so triumphantly fought the battles of Holland, and often so gloriously bled in defence of the Republic. Upon this many of the officers quitted the service, and the Parliament of Great Britain allowed them half pay. Others remained, and have now joined the Prince Stadtholder in defence of the true constitution of the country, against the arts and encroachments of the French faction.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, to a gentleman in Edinburgh, dated July 3.

"Upon Thursday last, there was a very smart action at Soestdyk, in the neighbourhood of Utrecht, in which the Prince's party prevailed, with the loss of one man killed and eleven wounded. The enemy were 600 strong, of which 33 were taken prisoners, several left dead on the field of battle, and seven waggons loaded with the killed and wounded carried off. In their retreat they robbed and demolished every house where the owners were known to be friends to the Orange party."

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

THE TWELFTH OF AUGUST.

ALL hail, fair August! welcome thy return
To sportsman hardy. Now preserving laws,
O'er muir-cock watching with as anxious care
As o'er the welfare of the human race,
Withdraw their aid: No more the feath'red kind
In safety dwell; the full-grown covey now,
But by unheeding herd or harmless flock,
Long undisturb'd, are destin'd to their doom.

Now, when the nightly clouds, long stern o'ercast,
Are first illumin'd in the eastern sky,
Forsake thy couch, and to the shaggy moss
Repair in haste, lest, from their haunts, the birds,
By sportsman early, be untimely driven.
But, ah! beware, nor on the joyful night
Preceding that great day, let tavern lewd
Entice thee forth; thy hand unsteady else,
Thy eyes dim-seeing, and thy war'ring gun
Deceive thy hopes;—the gabbling muircock then
Flies off unhurt, and mocks thy harmless shot.

But when thy bounding pointer stiff'ned stands,
Arrested in his course, and steady tells
The covey's near, with cautious steps advance,
And calmly wait their springing noisy rise:
Nor headlong, where they thickest fly, thy fire
Pour precipitate; cautious, single out
The voted bird, and doom him to his fate.
This unobserv'd, thy useless every shot
Or on the vacant air its fury spends,
Or glances harmless on their varied plumes.
Chief be thy aim the fire, whose wary care
Preserves the covey pack'd; or else to flight,
Outstretch'd and winding, leads with buzzing wings,
And baffles all the station'd marker's skill:
Him make thy chiefest aim, and headlong bring
Him from his tow'ring flight. The tender poots
Are scatter'd wide, and fearful, sitting close,
Become the spaniel's, or his master's prey:
These follow out, nor let thy eager haste
Engage thee in the search of covey fresh:
Unus'd and shudd'ring at the noisy gun,
Close clapp'd they sit, and, reeling in their flight,
Are quick brought down; or if, by perverse fate,
Thy shot, wide-erring, wanders from the mark,
Not far they fly, but stumble, terrified,
Among the waving heath, and, gasping, wait
The shot that dooms them to their horrid death.
Not so the rev'rend cock; his wary wiles
Before the youthful sportsman, and, now taught
By frequent danger, shuns the spaniel's set.
Not to his pinions he for safety trusts,
But running various thro' the winding moss,
Down with the wind, makes oft his 'scape on foot:
The cautious dog, unconscious of the trick,
Stands pointed dead, and waits thy coming up.
Arriv'd at length, he rushes headlong forth,
And, madd'ning with suspense, he thunders round
The haunt deserted; calmer as he grows,
He tries the various outlets, and now found
The dabbled track, he rouds the running cock.
Close follow at his heels, and eager watch
His various turns; his frequent stops proclaim
The prey at hand: nor headlong let him go,
But check his keenness, else the wary cock,
He quick o'er-runs, who, crafty, lets thee pass,
And flies in silence from thy heedless back.
Or if too slow his track the dog pursues,
Thro' all the rugged moss, his wheeling course;
He, stooping, bends; and now, the border gain'd,
On distant hillock, galling to thy sight,
He, clocking, sits, from whence his hasty flight
O'ertops the summit of the neighb'ring hill.

But when the blazing sun meridian shines,
And wearied Nature droops beneath the heat
Scorching, from heath reflected, to the burn,
Deep and moss-tinctur'd, bend thy weary way;
There, or the game waits thy incessant toil;
Or, wiser far, the sportsman's simple fare,
The bread, the cheese, the sparkling brandy flask,
Regale thy palate, and the wond'ring clown's.
Unus'd he to see his fellow-men
Come from afar, admires thy gaudy garb,
And looks and wonders, and looks o'er again,
Till bolder grown, he ventures now to ask
Of towns, of politics, of kings, and war;
Eager he listens to the marv'lous tale
In silent wonder, and with sorrow hears
The crimes, the follies, and the pride of men;
The snuff, the quid, by thee at nought esteem'd,
The sip of brandy from the leath'ren cup,
Unus'd to him, give pleasure in extreme.

H——O.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR, *Edinburgh, Aug. 7. 1787.*

BRITAIN may justly boast, that in the 18th century she has completed great canals, or inland navigations, and that her turnpike roads traverse the island in most directions. These are the works of a great and enlightened people, and are highly conducive to national prosperity. Inveterate abuses, that are attended with profit to many, create in many an interest to have those abuses continued. This surely is at least one reason, why Custom-house fees, bonds, and cocquets, have been so long continued upon our coasting trade, contrary to common sense, and the commercial system now so generally studied in Europe. Were the Dutch to load the passage of their canals and great rivers with heavy and unnecessary exactions, we might justly call them a very dull and stupid people. In Scotland, this bygone spring, if a few bolls of seed oats, carried coastways from one part of the frith of Forth to another, were loaded with exactions to the amount of 14 s.; and till very lately, a bark of coals, however small, sailing coastways in the frith, paid of exactions, under different heads, to the amount of 16 s. each trip. This last flagrant piece of injustice is now mostly done away, and indeed ought not to exist at all. The above abuses are now under the consideration of a great association of noblemen, gentlemen, &c. in Scotland; Chambers of Commerce have the matter under examination; and most probably they will soon fall under review of Parliament. I offer the following observations on the subject:

1*mo.* Custom-house fees ought to be totally abolished; and in their place, the officers ought to get an advance of salary adequate to trust and trouble.

2*do.* The interference of Custom-house officers respecting goods carried coastways, is admitted to be necessary in order to secure revenue, to secure police laws, and to establish facts of information for the use of the public at large; all of which may be obtained although fees are abolished.

3*tio.* When corn, wool, or coal, is carried coastways, a bond is admitted to be necessary; but why expence to the merchant? A printed bond, upon common paper, will answer the purpose to all intents as effectually as a bond upon vellum or parchment, with 50 stamps of a side, and literally speaking, need not cost a halfpenny a piece—the same rule ought to take place at cancelling the bond. Bonds, fees, and cocquets, would be a pretty piece of business indeed, at our turnpike gates! They are equally absurd upon our coasting trade, when revenue and police laws can be fully maintained without putting the merchant to a penny of expence.

The above proposed regulations relate to the island at large, and evidently would be highly advantageous to the very extensive coasting trade of Britain; but whether obtained now, or at a later period, Scotland, in the mean time, is called upon by honour and interest to say to Britain, "By the "treaty of Union we were made equal and one. "Our Custom-house fees were to be the same— "the navigation of friths was to be conducted under the same regulations—such is the law of our "Union—it is now 80 years since our Union took "place, during which period Custom-house fees are "not only higher upon the same articles in Scotland than in England, but heavy fees are exacted "in Scotland upon articles that pay none in England. Farther, the navigation of English friths is "perfectly free; whereas in Scotland it is loaded "with heavy exactions, under the names of fees, [illegible] "this gross injustice, this breach of faith and bargain. One of two things must happen, *viz.* Britain must observe the terms of the *Union*, or Scotland must break it.—There can be no medium."

NERVA.

Copy of a letter from JOHN BULL *to his Sister* PEG.

SISTER MAGGIE,

"IF your Governor, or Governors, or Governesses chuse to see your acknowledged rights invaded and set aside, contrary to justice, bargain, and reason, pray who is to blame but yourself? No minister of mine, who values his head, dare offer such usage to your friend JOHN BULL."

An account is given in the London papers of the decision of two causes in the Court of Session, respecting literary property, which is imperfectly stated, as well as misrepresented in many particulars. An accurate statement of these causes shall appear in our next.

Thermometer and Barometer since our last:

			Ther.	Bar.
Thursday, Aug.	9. 8 o'clock,	P. M.	68	29.58
Friday,	—— 10. 8 ——	A. M.	64	29.58
	8 ——	P. M.	58	29.53
Saturday,	—— 11. 8 ——	A. M.	58	29.57

MUSSELBURGH SCHOLARS.

IT is proposed that such Gentlemen as attended MUSSELBURGH GRAMMAR SCHOOL, during the years 1772 and 1780, or intervening years, under Mr Murray, DINE at Thoms' Tavern at Musselburgh, on Wednesday next the 15th instant, at three o'clock, being the race-day. Such as can attend will please send their names to Mr Thom before Wednesday, that he may know to prepare accordingly. *August* 11. 1787.

ARRIVED AT LEITH,

August 10. Hannah, Brymner, from Thurso, with goods.
Isobella, Nico', from Lossiemouth, with grain.
Christian, Hislop, from Aberlady, in ballast.
John and Amy, Nelson, from Boston, with grain.
Gilmerton, Leslie, from Eyemouth, with meal & grain.
Elenora, Stewart, from Esdale, with slates.
Providence, Jones, from Alloa, with coals and goods.
11. Culloden, M'Laren, from Kirkcaldy, with meal.
Three sloops with coals.

SAILED,

Providence, Ross, for Glasgow, with goods.
Murry, Robertson, for Dunbar, with ditto.
James's, Wishart, for Newcastle, with ditto.
Mayflower, Robertson, for Hull, with ditto.
Jean, Ferrier, for Glasgow, with ditto.
Elisabeth Packet, Neilson, for Shetland, with ditto.

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK,

July 30. Amelia, M'Naught, from Dublin, with goods.
John and Mary, Davidson, from Youghall, with oats.
Friends, M'Pherson, from Esdale, with slates.

SAILED,

31. Nancy and Jean, M'Donald, for Christianfound, with goods.

ARRIVED AT GRANGEMOUTH,

Aug. 4. Jeanie, Hutton, from Gottenburgh, deals and
Glasgow Packet, Hanton, from Dundee, with
6. Isobella, Duncan, from Dunbar, with sundries.
Peggy, Dick, from Berwick, with grain.
Robert, Brown, from Leith, for Glasgow, with sun[illegible]
Glasgow, Shaw, for ditto, with ditto.
Borrowstounness, Auld, from Borrowstounness, for [illegible]
[illegible]to, with ditto.
7. Adventure, Wright, from Hull, with oak timber.

An Apprentice Run Away.

WHEREAS upon the morning of Saturday the 28th of July last JOHN GORDON, apprentice to William Muſhet weaver in Dalkeith, RUN AWAY from his maſter, having more than three years to ſerve of his apprenticeſhip, it is earneſtly requeſted, that if he has engaged with any perſon either as a weaver or otherwiſe, they will immediately give information to ſaid William Muſhet weaver, Dalkeith; Mr Thomas Purdie clerk to Charity Workhouſe, Edinburgh; or to Mr Peter Tait printer, Glaſgow.

The ſaid John Gordon is about ſixteen years of age, black complexion, about five feet high, ſtout and well made; had on, when he went away, an olive drab coloured coat and breeches, a round hat, belt and buckle. Any perſon employing ſaid John Gordon, after this public intimation, ſhall be proſecuted as the law directs.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of DAVID DUNLOP, in Sculloch Mill.

THAT upon the application of Meſſ. Kinloch, Hog, and Company, merchants in London, and Patrick Anderſon clerk to the ſignet, their attorney, and Meſſ. Joſeph Dinniſon and Co. merchants in London, William Lumſdaine clerk to the ſignet, their mandatory, creditors of the ſaid David Dunlop, to the extent required by the ſtatute, the Lords of Councll and Seſſion were pleaſed, on the 8th Auguſt inſt. to ſequeſtrate the ſaid David Dunlop's real and perſonal eſtate, wherever ſituated; and they appointed the creditors to meet at Ayr, within the houſe of William Dunn vintner there, upon the 22d day of Auguſt curt. at twelve o'clock noon, to name an interim-factor upon the ſaid ſequeſtrated eſtate. And the ſaid Lords further ordained the petitioning creditors immediately to adverſtiſe the ſequeſtration ſo awarded againſt the ſaid David Dunlop, and the time and place appointed for the meeting of his creditors, to chuſe an interim-factor, in the Caledonian Mercury and Edinburgh Evening Courant, in terms of the ſtatute.

Of all which, notice is hereby given accordingly by the ſaid petitioning creditors.

Edinburgh, Auguſt 9. 1787.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ROBERT GRANT, late Thread Manufacturer in Aberdeen.

JOHN INNES, Advocate in Aberdeen, Truſtee for the creditors of the ſaid Robert Grant, found it neceſſary, in the ſituation of the bankrupt's affairs, to bring a proceſs of multiplepoinding or interpleader before the Court of Seſſion, againſt the ſaid creditors, for his exoneration; in which Lord Monboddo, Ordinary, upon the 28th of July 1787, pronounced the following interlocutor, "Finds the raiſer of the multiplepoinding liable only in once and ſingle payment; appoints intimation of the preſent proceſs of multiplepoinding to be made in the London Gazette, Edinburgh Newſpapers, and Aberdeen Journal, ſo as the ſame may come to the knowledge of all concerned; and ordains the whole creditors of the ſaid Robert Grant, to produce their intereſts and grounds of debt, againſt him, in the hands of the clerk to this proceſs, (Mr John Callender, depute-clerk of Seſſion,) betwixt and the 12th of November next, with certification"; of which interlocutor this intimation is given.

Not to be repeated.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JOHN BUCHANAN, jun. late Merchant in Greenock.

HUGH CRAWFORD, ſenior, writer in Greenock, Truſtee on the ſequeſtrated eſtate of the ſaid John Buchanan, junior, hereby *intimates* to the ſaid creditors, that a ſcheme for a *ſecond* diviſion among them, together with new ſtates of the funds and debts of the bankrupt, and of his affairs in general, are made up, and will remain open in his hands for the inſpection of all concerned, from this day the 10th October next, when the two years from the date of the ſequeſtration expire; on which day, at twelve o'clock noon, the truſtee hereby requires a general meeting of the creditors, within the houſe of John M'Kechney, vintner in Greenock, to give ſuch orders as may appear neceſſary for the future management, and to receive their *ſecond* dividends. 9th Auguſt 1787. HUGH CRAWFORD.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of WILLIAM FRENCH, Eſq; Merchant in Glaſgow.

THE Truſtees on the eſtate of Mr French having converted part of the funds into money, propoſe to make a dividend thereof among his creditors. Theſe are therefore requiring all the creditors of the ſaid William French, to lodge the vouchers of their debts, with affidavits to the verity thereof, in the hands of Mr David Grahame, at the houſe of James Hopkirk, Eſq; in Glaſgow, betwixt and the 30th day of Auguſt 1787; and certifying ſuch of the creditors as neglect to comply with this requiſition, that they will be cut out of the firſt dividend.

Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe the lands of Baillieſton, Eaſter Barrachney, or Blackyards, may apply to the ſaid David Grahame.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JAMES LUMSDAINE, late Feuer in Newton of Falkland.

Edinburgh, Auguſt 7. 1787.

THAT in a proceſs of multiple-poinding, at the inſtance of David Johnſton of Lathriſk, Eſq; againſt the ſaid James Lumſdaine and his Creditors, depending before the Lord Dunſinnan, the Lord Ordinary was this day pleaſed to ordain all and ſundry perſons having claims upon James Lumſdaine, to lodge their grounds of debt, with oaths upon the verity, in the hands of Mr Alexander Stevenſon depute-clerk of Seſſion, betwixt and the 12th day of October next; with certification to ſuch as fail ſo to do, that they ſhall be excluded from any intereſt in the funds in medio; and appointed intimation of this to be made in the public newſpapers; and granted commiſſion to the Sheriff-depute or ſubſtitute of the ſhire, or any of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace in the bounds, to take the oaths and depoſitions of the ſeveral Creditors on the verity of their debts.

INTIMATION

To the CREDITORS of the deceaſed ALEXANDER CUNNYNGHAME of Lathriſk, Clerk to the Signet.

THE Arbiter has made out a ſecond dividend among the Creditors, which will begin to be paid by Robert Stewart, writer in Edinburgh, on Tueſday the 14th current, and will continue every lawful day thereafter, during Bank hours, Saturday excepted.

Aug. 11. 1787.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JAMES PRENTICE and JOHN RULE Tanners in Bathgate.

THAT in the month of May laſt, the Lord Elliock Ordinary, then officiating on the bills, ſequeſtrated the whole real and perſonal eſtate of the ſaid James Prentice and John Rule as individuals, and of John Dick tanner in Bathgate, their late copartner, and them as a Company. But upon an application by the ſaid John Dick, ſetting forth, that the Company were not bankrupt, the further proceedings under the ſequeſtration were ſtopped, until that petition, with anſwers, ſhould be adviſed.

That the Court having, upon the 11th day of Auguſt current, reſumed conſideration of the ſequeſtration, they renewed the order for a meeting of James Prentice's and John Rule's Creditors, to be held within the houſe of George Jarvie inn-keeper in Bathgate, on and upon Thurſday the 23d current, at twelve o'clock noon, in order to chuſe an interim factor, and give the other neceſſary orders directed by the ſtatute. Of all which this notice is given.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of the deceaſed ROBERT SCYTH, Upholſterer in Edinburgh.

Payment of Dividend.

THE Arbiter appointed for ranking the Creditors on the funds of the ſaid Robert Scyth, having pronounced his decreet arbitral, and prepared a ſcheme of diviſion—the dividends agreeable thereto will begin to be paid by John Tawſe writer, Parliament Square, Edinburgh, upon Monday 13th Auguſt current; and it is requeſted that ſuch of the Creditors as have not deponed to their debts may bring with them affidavits on the verity thereof, otherwiſe they cannot receive their dividend.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Lands and Barony of BLACKBURN,

lying in the pariſh of Livingſton, and county of Linlithgow, about ſeventeen miles weſt from Edinburgh, on the great road to Glaſgow.

Theſe lands conſiſt of 668 acres Scots meaſure, and the yearly rent about 546 l. Sterling, part in tenantry, and part in the proprietor's hands. The lands are all incloſed, and ſubdivided with hedges and ſtone dykes, and ſurrounded with belts of thriving planting.

The grounds are in high cultivation, and well ſupplied with lime from a quarry working on the eſtate. There is alſo a coal, between five and ſix feet thick, which was formerly wrought on the crop, and may ſtill be wrought to great advantage. On this eſtate, there is a good modern manſion-houſe, of ſixteen fire rooms, beſides cloſets; and excellent offices of every kind adjoining. The valued rent of the property lands is 616 l. Scots, and of the ſuperiorities, 439 l.——In whole, 1055 l. Scots.

If more agreeable to purchaſers, the eſtate will be divided into two lots, viz.

LOT I.—Upon which is the manſion-houſe, and grounds adjacent; yearly rent 402 l. Sterling.

LOT II.—Containing the Mill and Mill-lands, part of Murrayfield, Diſtillery, Lime-work, Coal, and part of the village of Blackburn; yearly rent, 143 l. Sterling.

As this eſtate makes two votes for a member of Parliament, if it is ſold in lots, it is propoſed that each lot ſhall have a vote.

On the ſecond lots there are fine ſituations for building, being well ſurrounded with planting; and a purchaſer may enter to the manſion-houſe and part of the grounds at pleaſure.

The progreſs of writs, rental, and plan of the eſtate, are to be ſeen in the hands of Alexander Watſon, or Thomas Miller, writers in Edinburgh; and the grounds and houſe will be ſhown by the proprietor at Blackburn: To either of whom, intended purchaſers may apply.

Sale of Lands in Fife.

THAT upon Thurſday the 30th Auguſt 1787, betwixt the hours of three and four afternoon, there is to be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the houſe of Alexander Fraſer merchant in St Andrew's,

The LANDS of BRIDGETOWN, lying within the pariſh of Cameron. Theſe lands hold of the Crown, and lie within two miles of St Andrew's, and within leſs than two miles of coal and lime. They conſiſt of 87 acres, or thereby, for the moſt part incloſed and ſubdivided with ſtone-dykes, about 82 acres of which are under leaſe, at 40 l. 10 s. Sterling of money, 14 hens, 12 chickens, and the carriage of 20 load of coals. Other five acres, moſtly of the beſt ſoil, are incloſed in a park, in which a neat ſmall houſe was lately built, conſiſting of a bed-parlour, two cloſets, two bedrooms, pantries, preſſes, kitchen, milk-houſe and cellar, all in the proprietor's natural poſſeſſion, to which a purchaſer may enter at Martinmas firſt. The only public burdens payable out of theſe lands (not including the Ceſs) is 12 s. 1 d. Sterling of biſhops rents, which is repaid by a piece of ground [illegible] 10 d. to the miniſter of Cameron.

N. B. There is ſome thriving planting on the above grounds, which in a few years will be valuable. Inventories of the writs may be ſeen in the hands of David Fraſer writer in St Andrew's, the proprietor, any time betwixt and the day of roup.

TO LET FURNISHED,

THE Manſion-houſe of LARGIE in Kintyre,

and county of Argyle, conſiſting of dining-room, drawing-room, and ſeveral bed-chambers, dreſſing-rooms, cloſets, kitchen, offices, &c ſufficient to accommodate a genteel family.

The houſe is pleaſantly ſituated upon the weſt coaſt, has a moſt extenſive proſpect, commanding a view of Ireland, the iſland of Iſla, and a variety of great and ſmall iſlands in front of the place, is ſituated upon the great poſt-road from Inveraray to Campbeltown, about half a mile from the ſea-ſide, where uncommon variety of ſea-fiſh is conſtantly had, and there are a number of freſh water lochs, abounding with trout, &c. Game is exceeding plenty on the eſtate, and few places ſo ſtocked with black in particular.

The houſe, garden, and offices, with more or leſs incloſed grounds may be had at pleaſure, and the incloſures are all laid down in great order.

There is an inexhauſtible fund of limeſtone and ſea-ware, peat and turf; and though this place is diſtant from Edinburgh, is of eaſy acceſs from thence, by as fine and complete a road as any where in Scotland, or by water from the frith of Clyde, in a few hours ſailing.

For particulars, apply to Charles Lockhart Macdonald, Eſq; of Largie, at Muiravenſide, near Linlithgow, or Mr Macdonald writer to the ſignet, Prince's Street, Edinburgh. And John Macmurchy, the baron-officer at Largie, will ſhow the premiſſes.

Lands in Argyleſhire to Let.

To be LET for ſuch a number of years as ſhall be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitſunday next 1788,

THE Lands of Nether Tinnicharn, Upper Tinnicharn, Garvalt, Craiginure, Upper and Nether Brenichelys, Gallanich, Feorline, Inverae, and Crarae, all lying contiguous in the pariſh of Glaſrie, and diviſion of Argyle.

The farms of Upper and Nether Tinnicharns and Garvalt, are ſituated upon the great freſh water lake of Lochow, at the diſtance of fifteen miles from Inverary, the head burgh of the county, to which there is a good road paſſing through the farms. They are equally well adapted for ſheep as black cattle. There is abundance of limeſtone in the low grounds; and as plenty of peats are to be had on the lands, they may be eaſily improved at little expence.

The lands of Upper and Nether Brenichelys and Craiginure lie within ſix meaſured miles of Inverary, upon the great line of road leading from thence to Campbeltown, and for ſome time paſt have been under a ſheep ſtock, for which they are well adapted, being reckoned by good judges, capable of grazing 3000 ſheep; and there is upon theſe farms an exceeding good ſteading of houſes.

The lands of Feorline, Gallanich, Crarae, and Inverae are ſituated upon the ſide of Loch Fine, are of great extent, and abound with peats and limeſtone.—The road from Inverary to Campbeltown runs through moſt of theſe lands.

Thoſe deſirous of becoming tackſmen may give in propoſals betwixt and Candlemas next, to Dugald Campbell, Eſq; of Edderline, the proprietor, at St Andrew's; Allan M'Dougall writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh; or to the Rev. Mr Dugald Campbell, miniſter of Kilmichael of Glaſrie, by Inverary; and ſuch as are not accepted, will be concealed, if deſired.

Dugald M'Kellar in Brevallich, ground officer upon the ſtate, will ſhow the different farms.

By the TRUSTEE *on the ſequeſtrated Eſtate of* ANDREW LYON, *Merchant and Clock and Watch-maker in Port-Glaſgow,*

TO be SOLD by public roup, upon Wedneſday the 14th day of November next, betwixt twelve and two, within the houſe of Peter Buchanan, vintner in Port-Glaſgow,

The whole Outſtanding Debts and

Effects belonging to the ſaid Eſtate, unrecovered, or which have not been converted into caſh.

A liſt or ſtate of theſe Debts and Effects, which will be diſpoſed of in one lot or ſeveral lots as purchaſers may incline, with the conditions of ſale, will be ſhown by Mr John Crawford, jun. merchant in Port-Glaſgow, the Truſtee; or Alexander Watſon, writer there.

Farms or Paſture Grounds to Let,

In the County of Linlithgow.

TO be LET either for TILLAGE or PASTURE, for ſuch number of years as can be agreed upon, and entered to at Martinmas or Candlemas next,

Several FARMS and GRASS INCLOSURES, lying in the pariſh of Livingſtone, and county of Linlithgow, from fifteen to ſeventeen miles weſt of Edinburgh, and near the Glaſgow road.

James Feckney, overſeer at Livingſtone, will ſhow the grounds; and, for particulars, application may be made to the proprietor, at Livingſtone-houſe, or to Mr James Wardrop at Gardeners-hall, near Edinburgh.

SALE OF TRINITY LODGE,

In the County of Edinburgh.

(Upſet Price greatly Reduced)

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, on Wedneſday 22d Auguſt 1787, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Lands of TRINITY LODGE, conſiſting of about thirty-four Scots acres, pleaſantly ſituated about a mile north from the New Town, on the ſea-ſide above Newhaven, commanding a delightful proſpect of the Frith and country around. The lands are all incloſed with hedges, and on the premiſes there is an excellent dwelling-houſe and offices, fit to accommodate any Nobleman or Gentleman's family; and adjoining to the houſe there are two gardens with pleaſure ground, completely incloſed, and abounding with wall-trees and ſhrubbery.

The houſe and offices to be ſeen on Tueſdays and Fridays only, betwixt the hours of twelve and three.

The greateſt part of the price may remain in the purchaſer's hands, on proper ſecurity.

For further particulars enquire at Robert Brown writer to the ſignet, who will ſhow a rental and plan of the lands, and inform as to further particulars.

By Adjournment.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 28th November 1787, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The HOUSE and SMITH'S SHOP, with the Yard adjoining thereto on the ſouth ſide of the road leading by the back of the Canongate, poſſeſſed by Mr James Clark farrier at the Repoſitory, on a tack current till Whitſunday 1795, at the yearly rent of - L. 13 0 0

Alſo, at the head of the Pleaſance, the following SUBJECTS, paying the yearly feu-duties after mentioned, viz.

The Park called Eaſtfield, or Hunters Park,	L. 49	0	0
Robert Murray's tenement of land, -	3	11	6½
Joſeph Mack's ditto,	2	18	4
William Walker's ditto,	1	12	0
		57	1 10
	L.	70	1 10

N. B. For the encouragement of offerers, the feus will be let up at very low prices, and the purchaſer to have the benefit ariſing from the entries of the vaſſals.

The articles of roup and title-deeds are to be ſeen in the hands of Hugh Corrie writer to the ſignet; to whom any perſon intending to make a private bargain may apply.

LANDS IN FIFE.

To be SOLD by private bargain,

THE LANDS of MEIKLE and LITTLE DRUMMAIRD, lying within the pariſhes of Kennoway and Scoony, and ſhire of Fife, conſiſting of about 160 Scots acres of arable land, beſides a ſhare in the commonty of Doven now under diviſion. The preſent free rent is about 80 l. Sterling.

Theſe lands lie contiguous to the village of Kennoway, and about a mile from the port of Leven. As there is plenty of lime in the neighbourhood, and the lands may be incloſed at a ſmall expence, they are capable of great improvement; and on the expiry of the principal leaſe in eleven years, a very conſiderable riſe of rent may then be expected. The tenants houſes are all in good repair.

There is a going coal on the lands, yielding at preſent about 40 l. Sterling yearly, and by laying out a ſmall expence on the level would conſiderably increaſe its value. The lands hold of a ſubject for payment of a trifling feu-duty.

The plan and rental of the lands are in the hands of Daniel Hamilton clerk to the ſignet, Windmill Street, Edinburgh, to whom, or Mr Beatſon at Lochgelly, any perſon wiſhing for further information may apply.

The tenants will ſhow the grounds, and Ebenezer Couts at Drummochy, the coal.

FARMS TO LET.

TO be LET upon Graſſums, and for ſuch term of years as ſhall be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitſunday 1788, the following FARMS, all lying in the county of Peebles, viz. Pariſh of STOBO.

Farms.	*Poſſeſſors.*	*Rent.*
EASTER HAPPREW,	James Gibſon,	L. 131 0 0
WESTER HAPPREW,	John Alexander,	158 0 0
Pariſh of NEWLANDS.		
NETHER DROCHIL,	Thomas Hall,	78 0 0
OVER DROCHIL,	Robert Symington,	43 0 0
WHITESIDE,	James Murray,	109 0 0
FLEMINGTON MILL,	James Murray,	90 0 0
Pariſh of PEEBLES.		
EDSTON,	Alex. Horſburgh and John Salton,	140 0 0
JEDDERFIELD,	David Grieve,	18 4 0
Pariſh of LYNE.		
LYNE and HALLYNE,	Alexander Gray,	94 4 2
HAMILDEAN,	Alexander Gray,	71 5 0

N. B. The three laſt mentioned farms may be entered to at Whitſunday firſt 1787.

Such perſons as incline to become tackſmen of any of the above farms, will pleaſe give in their propoſals to John Tait writer to the ſignet, Park Place, Edinburgh; and none of the offers will be made public, excepting ſuch as ſhall be accepted of.

N. B. The farms will be ſhown by John Hunter in Peebles, baron-officer of the eſtates.

TO BE SOLD,
By Private Contract,

THE BRIG EAGLE,

Built at Whitby in 1784 for private uſe, under the inſpection of an experienced man; meaſures 135 tons or thereabouts, ſails faſt, is well adapted for foreign or coaſting trade and a dry harbour, ſhifts without ballaſt, and of an eaſy draught of water; now lying in the river Tweed.

For particulars, apply to Captain William Fenwick, or Mr Samuel Darling, Berwick on Tweed.

To be SOLD by public auction, within the King's Arms Tavern in Dumfries, on Thurſday the 13th of September 1787, betwixt four and five afternoon,

THE Lands and Eſtate of BLAIKET and MARKFAST,

and Teinds of the ſame, lying in the pariſh of Urr, and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright. The lands contain about 721 acres, are ſituated within eleven Engliſh miles of the town of Dumfries, on the great road leading from thence to Port-Patrick, and are within four miles of a harbour in the water of Urr, convenient for exporting grain, or importing lime, &c.

They are let for about 265 l. yearly, and afford an undoubted freehold qualification, and the teinds were valued in the year 1767.

The title-deeds and articles of ſale, to be ſeen in the hands of Mr Hugh Corrie, writer to the ſignet; Mr Goldie, Commiſſary of Dumfries; or of Mr Aitken, one of the town-clerks there.

Sale of the Eſtate of Ballogie.

To be SOLD by public roup, on Wedneſday the 22d day of Auguſt curt. at five o'clock afternoon, within the houſe of Joſeph Mitchell, vintner in Aberdeen,

THE Lands and Eſtate of BALLOGIE, formerly called TILLIESNAUGHT, comprehending the Lands of MARYWELL and TORQUHINLAICHY, the Mill of Cattie with the Multures thereof, and particularly the Multures of the eſtate of Balhaerhig aſtricted thereto, with the Salmon Fiſhings and ferry boat on the river of Dee, belonging to the ſaid lands, and whole moſſes, paſturages, and extenſive privileges of the ſame; all lying in the pariſh of Birſe, and county of Aberdeen. The yearly free rent whereof, after deducting public burdens, and valuing the Mains, in the proprietor's own poſſeſſion, only at the rent it gave when formerly let to a tenant, is 169 l. 3 s. Sterling, excluſive of the ſale of Wood. Theſe lands conſiſt of about 1742 Scots acres, whereof there are above 350 covered with valuable and thriving woods of Birch, Fir, Oak, Aſh, Elm, and other timber trees, of which a yearly ſale can be made to a conſiderable amount, and there is in the ground abundance of limeſtone and excellent marl. There is alſo a near and commodious Manſion-houſe, with variety of offices, and a good garden, all pleaſantly ſituated. The Eſtate holds feu of the Crown, and entitles the proprietor to a vote for a member of Parliament.

The plan, rental, and title-deeds thereof, with the conditions of ſale, will be ſhown by James Strachan, advocate in Aberdeen; and any perſons inclining to view the premiſſes, may apply to James Middleton at Ballogie.

TO be SOLD by public roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 5th September 1787, betwixt the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon,

I. The Barony of CLOWDEN, *alias* NEWARK,

lying in the pariſh of Kirkpatrick Irongray, and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, comprehending the lands and farms of Rowton Bridge, Upper, Nether, and Mid Dalwhairn, Lagg, Rouchtree, Hallhill, Cobbexholm, Newark Braes, Whinnyhill, Ingleſton, Gateſide, of Kirkpatrick and Clowden, with the corn, barley, and wheat mills, a ſalmon fiſhing in the river Clowden, and the vice patronage of the pariſh of Kirkpatrick Irongray.

This eſtate is of a remarkable good ſoil, well incloſed and ſubdivided with thriving full grown hedges. It is at preſent in good condition; and there is ſufficiency of ſhell marl upon it to keep it ſo. It contains about 1870 Engliſh acres, whereof 1500 are arable and meadow, about 90 woodland, and the remainder very good paſture. The preſent rent is 893 l. 14 s. 6 d. Sterling, and the tenants beſide pay the victual ſtipend and ſchool ſalary; but a conſiderable riſe of rent may be depended on at the expiry of the current leaſes. It holds of the Crown, and ſtands rated in the ceſs-books at 1260 l. 10 s. Scots. The teinds are valued, and the purchaſer will have right to them.

The woods are well incloſed, and very thriving. At laſt cutting, they ſold for upwards of 700 l. Sterling, excluſive of the woods on Hallhill, which are preſently fit for ſale.

This eſtate is pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the river Clowden, within three miles of the town of Dumfries; and it has many delightful ſituations upon it for building a manſion-houſe, which would command the view of the rivers Nith and Clowden, the town and port of Dumfries, the whole Gentlemens ſeats in that rich and populous neighbourhood, the Solway Frith, and the Cumberland hills; and there is a good free-ſtone quarry on the eſtate, near a good ſtance for a manſion-houſe.

II. The Thirty-ſhilling Lands of OVER BARNCLEUGH, lying in the ſaid pariſh and county, within a mile and a half of Clowden, conſiſting of about 200 Engliſh acres, whereof 160 are arable, and 19 moſs, where there is an inexhauſtible quantity of ſhell marl.

Theſe lands are all ſufficiently incloſed and ſubdivided with good ſtone walls. The preſent rent is 65 l.

The teinds are valued, and the purchaſer will have right to them.

III. Theſe parts of the Barony of GLASSNOCK, lying in the pariſh of Peningham and county of Wigton, comprehending the farms of Over and Nether Glaſſnocks and Killeal, with a Salmon fiſhing in the river Bladnoch.

Theſe are good grazing lands both for black cattle and ſheep. They are ſet for one year, from Whitſunday 1787, at a rent of 133 l. 15 s. 4 d. and a great riſe of rent may be expected on a leaſe of endurance. The teinds are valued; and the tenants pay all the public burdens.

The title-deeds, conditions of ſale, tacks, rentals, plans, and meaſurements of the ſeveral eſtates before mentioned, will be ſeen in the hands of William Campbell writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh; and, for further information, apply to Alexander Farquharſon, accomptant in Edinburgh, who has power to ſell by private bargain.

John Linton, in Gateſide near Dumfries, will ſhow the eſtate of Clowden; and Mr Cockburn, at Cree-bridge, the lands in Wigtonſhire.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Tontine-Tavern of Glaſgow, upon Wedneſday the 22d day of Auguſt 1787, between the hours of two and three o'clock afternoon,

THE Lands of Nether Ardardane

Macaulay, *alias* GEILSTON, extending to a four merk land of old extent, with the Spittal, commonly called Hoſtlery of Bridgend, and the paſturage and grazing of ſix cows, and one mare with a foal, in the commonty of the twelve-merk land of Ardardane Macaulay, and the fiſhing in the yair of Nether Ardardane in the water of Clyde, with the whole planting and policy thereto belonging, lying in the pariſh of Cardroſs, dukedom and late regality of Lennox, and ſheriffdom of Dumbarton.

There is a good commodious Houſe upon the ground, and complete ſet of offices, with a bathing-houſe. The natural beauties of this eſtate, and its commanding view of the frith and river of Clyde, and the country adjacent, can beſt be deſcribed by thoſe who examine the whole with attention. John M'Robb, ſervant at Geilſton, will ſhow the premiſſes.

And alſo, SIX ROODS of LAND or thereby, in the BROMIELAW CROFT of Glaſgow, whereof three roods lie from eaſt to weſt upon Clyde, and the other three roods, run from ſouth to north, and lie upon the ſouth ſide of the road leading to Anderſton.

And alſo, an ANNUAL RENT or Feu-Duty of five pounds Scots, payable yearly forth of a tenement, formerly two barns, ſometime belonging to Archibald Roberton of Bedlay, lying within the Stable-green port of Glaſgow.

For further particulars, apply to Gilbert Hamilton, merchant in Glaſgow, or Patrick Robertſon, writer there.

N. B. The day of ſale of the houſes in Stockwell and Argyle's ſtreet, which belonged to Mr Thomas Donald, will be afterwards advertiſed.

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